

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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IACP amendment is no turkey in the straw; poll finds strong support for mail votes

An amendment to the IACP constitution that would institute a system of mail balloting for the election of officers as well as for the adoption of future amendments and resolutions has the support of a vast majority of association members, according to the preliminary results of a straw poll conducted recently by the author of the proposal.

The suggested change in the voting procedure, which would do away with the traditional on-scene balloting at the annual IACP conference, was proposed by Roy C. McLaren, then chief of the Arlington County, Virginia police force, and was published in last June's edition of *Police Chief*.

On August 16, McLaren, who recently resigned his Arlington post to embark on a period of study in England, set out to demonstrate the popularity and viability of his concept by sending a letter and a straw ballot to 9760 active and associate IACP members, whose names were taken from the association's latest directory.

In the initial tally of ballots conducted last month, McLaren got a 22 percent re-

turn on the poll with 1,609 active and 300 associate members voting in favor of the amendment and 300 active and 7 associate members voting against it.

A spokesman for McLaren noted that the 88 percent favorable response among active members was the key to the overall poll, in that only active members are permitted to vote in the selection of officers and on resolutions and amendments.

"I'm very encouraged by the results of the straw ballot to this date," the spokesman told *Law Enforcement News*, "and I'm encouraged to believe that this proportion of return will continue."

Proponents of the measure, which has received support from the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and several state associations of chiefs, plan to obtain the actual ballots from McLaren and make them available for inspection at the IACP business meeting, which will be held as part of the New York City conference on October 12.

According to McLaren, the amendment

is designed to make IACP voting more representative of the group's entire membership. Traditionally, voter turnout at the association's annual conferences has been poor. For example, last year slightly more than 1,000 active members out of 8,600 voted in the election for sixth vice president of IACP, the organization's top elective post.

In a letter that accompanied his straw ballot, McLaren observed that many members "have expressed frustration because they have not been able to vote in IACP elections or to have a voice in the adoption of the official policies of the association because they have not been able to attend the conferences."

"The expense of going to an IACP conference is heavy for many chiefs," he added. "Obviously, the majority of chiefs are unable to go to each conference, and many active members can go only when the conference is held at a nearby location."

McLaren's amendment, in addition to changing the voting procedure, would alter the manner in which members are nominated for office. Currently, the association's Nominating Committee places names on the ballot at its own discretion and accepts additional nominations from participants at the annual business meeting, according to section IV of the IACP Constitution.

The committee would retain its discretionary function under the amendment, however, candidates that it bypassed would be permitted to get on the ballot via a petition. "The Nominating Committee shall invite all Active Members to submit

recommendations for nominations and inform them that names may be placed in nomination by petitions signed by at least fifteen (15) Active Members and presented to the Nominating Committee," the amendment states.

Regarding the actual election procedure, the McLaren proposal would require that the nominating panel send all active members a mail ballot containing the names of candidates for each office together with biographical information on their backgrounds 60 days before the annual business meeting is held.

"The manner of each candidate's nomination shall be identified on the ballot as to whether nominated by the Nominating Committee, petition, or both," the proposal prescribes. "Not less than thirty (30) days shall elapse after mailing of the ballot to all Active Members before same are canvassed by a certified public accounting firm selected by the Executive Director."

To facilitate the mail balloting, the amendment changes the constitution's quorum requirement from 25 percent of active members who are registered at the meeting to "a letter ballot response from twenty-five (25) percent of the Active Members entitled to vote."

For voting on resolutions and constitutional amendments, active members will receive mail ballots within 30 days of the annual business meeting, according to the amendment. While resolutions will require a quorum of 25 percent, constitutional issues will be decided by "the affirmative vote of two-thirds majority of the Active Members of the Association," the proposal states.

Organized crime goes to blazes, McNamara tells Senate panel

Describing the growing trend in arson as "a visible manifestation of the traditional techniques of organized crime," San Jose Police Chief Joseph McNamara told a Senate subcommittee last month that local police and fire agencies need increased Federal support to deal effectively with the problem.

In testimony before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, McNamara acknowledged that part of the arson problem involves individual criminals who set fires for the purpose of defrauding insurance companies.

"However, when arson-for-profit is linked to organized crime, arson then represents the tip of the iceberg of organized criminal activities, most of which are obviously covert by nature," he noted. "It is in this sense, that of surfacing some of the organized crime activities, that arson is of paramount interest to all law enforcement agencies."

Emphasizing that crime syndicates are not limited to any one ethnic or racial group in this era, the 22-year law enforcement veteran said that older crime organizations are expanding into "non-traditional quasi-legal activities," while traditional organized criminal activities, ranging from narcotics to gambling, are being pursued by evolving syndicates.

"These new groups, in carrying out the



San Jose Chief Joseph McNamara

traditional criminal activities such as arson, are sometimes aided or protected by the older groups, making investigation even more difficult," McNamara testified. "If society, through its law enforcement representatives, is unable to protect itself from overt acts of organized crime violence such as arson, not much hope can be placed on society's ability to protect itself from the more elusive techniques of organized crime."

McNamara observed that crime syndicates employ arson to disrupt a com-

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IACP's King blasts Carter bill that would reorganize LEAA

Characterizing the present structure of LEAA as being "bureaucratic and insensitive," IACP Executive Director Glen D. King has challenged the Carter Administration's bill to reorganize the agency, indicating that the legislation does not go far enough in its revamping effort.

King, in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, emphasized his expertise on the matter, describing the relationship between his organization and the Federal funding agency as "more than a peripheral one."

"As the preeminent representative of police executives, state law enforcement associations and the state and provincial police, the IACP has almost daily contacts with the LEAA," he said. "The IACP has been a grantee on several occasions and

currently is operating projects under LEAA funding. Based on our experience with the bureaucratic and insensitive nature of LEAA, the IACP would vote to disband the agency unless major revisions take place."

While the IACP executive apparently found no constructive revisions in the pending Justice System Improvement Act (S.3270), he blasted what he considered to be its negative features. Specifically, he criticized provisions of the bill that would prohibit the use of LEAA funds for police hardware, reshuffle the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) to the Labor Department, and appropriate some LEAA money to fund grants for civil justice matters.

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NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs

Fairfax, Va. detectives sue for special incentive pay

A group of detectives in Fairfax County, Virginia took their year-long salary dispute with county officials to court last month, charging in a \$500,000 civil suit that they are not adequately compensated for the specialized duties they perform.

According to the Washington Post, the 71 investigators claim that they are paid only \$400 more than the county's uniformed officers, while detectives in nearby Arlington and Alexandria each earn approximately \$1,800 more than uniformed personnel.

Filed on September 18 in Fairfax County Circuit Court, the suit charges that senior county officials, including Police Chief Colonel Richard A. King, have disregarded the county's merit system and personnel regulations by failing to provide sufficiently higher wages to detectives whose jobs are more demanding than lower ranking officers.

John J. Geraghty, an Arlington attorney who is representing the detectives, outlined the basis for his case, noting, "Given the same level of experience, a guy writing parking violations is getting the same pay as a guy looking into a homicide."

The lawyer observed that the \$500,000 that the suit requests was arrived at by estimating the amount the detectives have been underpaid and will be underpaid until the litigation is decided. He added that the detectives have been petitioning the county Civil Service Commission for a greater pay differential since August 1977.

The group has also sought a ranking system for detectives, according to Geraghty, who noted that Chief King has been instrumental in blocking the request.

In refusing to give higher pay to skilled investigators, the attorney said, the police department is "saying that it does not need to provide any incentives to its detectives." He continued this line of reasoning, noting that a system which would rank homicide investigators at the top would "give the police something to aspire to."

Geraghty remarked that his clients have told him that many uniformed officers do not want to be homicide detectives under the present system because the position entails more work and responsibility with-

out a corresponding salary raise.

County Executive Leonard Whorton, who is named as a defendant in the suit, acknowledged that there are currently no specialized detective classifications and that detectives who have the same amount of experience receive equal salaries whether they investigate murders or petty theft.

U.S. Crime rate falls 2%; violent offenses up by 1%

The nation's crime rate declined two percent during the first half of this year, but violent crimes increased by one percent, with rape registering the largest rise among the FBI's seven index crimes.

As reported last month by the Associated Press, the bureau's midyear statistics revealed that reported incidents of forcible rape rose five percent over figures accumulated for the first half of 1977. Aggravated assault increased three percent, the murder rate remained substantially stable, and the robbery rate fell by two percent.

Tempering the overall increase in the violent crime category was a significant decline in all property crimes. Larceny and theft declined four percent, while the burglary and motor vehicle theft rates each decreased by one percent.

America's top law enforcement official, Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, expressed mixed feelings about the crime fluctuations. "That reductions are consistently occurring is evidence that progress is being made in the fight against crime," he said. "However, the volume of violent crimes rose by a small margin, emphasizing the need for persistence in our crime prevention efforts."

The decline in the overall offense rate, as reported to the FBI by state and local police agencies, reflects a downward trend that began in the beginning of 1977. Various theories have since surfaced, purporting to explain the decline as the result of longer prison sentences, greater public awareness or population changes.

One of the more widely espoused hypotheses contends that there has been a decline in the percentage of younger population groups, the demographic stratum that traditionally is responsible for the most crime. Advocates of the theory support their claim by noting that the offspring of the post-World War II baby boom have reached maturity and are no longer part of the high-crime age bracket.

The U.S. Census Bureau told the Associ-

ated Press that while there has been a drop in the percentage of the population in the 13-to-19-year-old age group, the number of people in the 14-to-29-year-old bracket rose slightly during the past two years.

Judge told Alabama prisons unfit for human habitation

The principal correctional institutions of the Alabama state prison system continue to be generally unfit for human habitation, in spite of a Federal court order for state officials to improve the conditions, according to the recent findings of a Federal inspector.

As reported by the Associated Press, Inspector Theodore Gordon testified last month before the Federal judge who had issued the order, noting that mattresses at the Fountain Correctional Center have not been cleaned in three years and that winter temperatures drop to 50 degrees within the confines of Holman Prison.

Gordon's testimony came in hearings being conducted by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, who is trying to determine whether Alabama is complying with his decree of two years ago which required the enactment of wholesale improvements in the state's correctional system.

NILECJ accepting proposals for its 1978-79 fellowships

LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice recently opened competition to the 1979-80 edition of its Visiting Fellowship Program, a research assistance effort which offers financial and technical aid to promising individual applicants.

"Fellowship recipients come to the nation's capital to work on projects of their own design for periods of 3 to 15 months," an NILECJ announcement noted. "The emphasis is on independent research on major issues relating to crime prevention and control and the administration of justice."

Any "highly qualified" individual who is involved in either the criminal justice professions or the academic community is eligible to apply for consideration into the program. Applicants will be judged on their basis of their past work record, the "significance and conceptualization" of their individual research topic, the "quality and feasibility" of their project's design, and the "potential impact" of their proposed work on the criminal justice system, according to

NILECJ.

Although all applications dealing with topics related to crime and criminal justice will be reviewed, special consideration will be given to proposals that fall into the general framework of the National Institute's 1979 Program Plan. The priorities covered in the plan include correlates and determinants of criminal behavior, deterrence, community crime prevention, performance standards and measures, violent crime, career criminals, utilization and deployment of police resources, sentencing and rehabilitation, and pretrial process delay, reduction and consistency.

Applicants are required to submit a resume and a 10-to-15 page description of their project to the program for review by LEAA staff members. "The concept paper should include such details as a description of the research topic including the state-of-the-art in the project area, the project's scope, methodology, estimated cost, and time necessary to complete the research," an NILECJ spokesman stated. "The anticipated impact of the proposed research on the criminal justice system and related research efforts in the area should also be described."

Successful candidates will receive annual stipends of up to \$39,600, depending upon their training and experience and upon such factors as their current salary and related consulting income. LEAA will also assume the cost of the employer's contribution to any pension fund or medical insurance plan in which the fellow is enrolled at the time of the award.

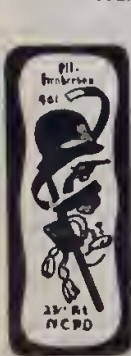
Other benefits include office space at LEAA headquarters in Washington, round trip transportation expenses for the relocation of the fellow and his dependents, up to \$10,000 supplementary expenses for office help and equipment, use of LEAA's computer facilities, and assistance in obtaining access to criminal justice agencies in the metropolitan Washington area for research purposes.

Last year, the program awarded five fellowships to individuals who are currently completing their projects.

Those wishing to apply for the 1978-1979 program should send the required information to: Visiting Fellowship Program, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistants Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20531.

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Norval Morris, Chicago law dean, nominated as next LEAA administrator

The long-awaited changing of the guard at the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration became a near certainty last month, when President Carter nominated Norval Morris, the dean of the University of Chicago Law School, for the post of LEAA administrator.

Along with announcing Morris's nomination on September 19, Carter selected Homer F. Broome, a commander with the Los Angeles Police Department, as deputy administrator for administration and Henry S. Dogin, an official with New York's state planning agency, as deputy administrator for policy development.

Although Morris must be approved for the top LEAA post by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the panel is expected to endorse the nomination of the 54-year-old law professor before the end of the Congressional session.

A former New Zealander, Morris has established himself as one of America's key criminal justice authorities by authoring seven definitive works on topics ranging from corrections to crime control.

While serving as dean at the University of Chicago, he headed the law school's Center for Studies in Criminal Justice from 1965 to 1975. He also served a term as director of the United Nations Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders.

According to *Criminal Justice Newsletter*, the gist of Morris's philosophy toward law enforcement is contained in his 1977 book, entitled *Letter to the President on Crime Control*, which offers a "prescription" for dealing with America's crime problem.

Morris's package of recommendations calls for the grouping of offenses into three distinct categories so that police would have to deal only with violent or "predatory" crimes, while such crimes as embezzlement, trafficking in drugs, gambling and vagrancy would be handled by civilian agents, inspectors, or undercover enforcement officers.

"This structure excludes the police from the regulation of commercial and moral conduct where police-type organization is counterproductive and pressures to corruption are great," according to an abstract of the book prepared by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

In general, Morris feels that police obligations and duties should be "drastically" reduced, through such measures as the

creation of a Traffic Control Corps that would be responsible for most traffic violations and the employment of civilians to perform noncriminal functions within police departments.

Regarding the drug problem, the nominee wrote that methadone maintenance should be made available to all addicts, and he went one step further, advocating the initiation of medically supervised opium, morphine and heroin maintenance clinics.

Morris places gun control high on his list of priorities. "A Federal law should establish a national standard of licensing to confine handguns to persons who need them (normal household protection not being a sufficient reason) and, on an arsenal basis, to gun clubs," the abstract stated.

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Montgomery grant jury probing di Grazia's management tactics

A Montgomery County, Maryland grand jury is examining charges that the administration of Police Chief Robert J. di Grazia has illegally violated the county police department's established management policies.

As reported by the *Washington Post*, the allegations against the Montgomery chief were initially made by an organization called Code 3, which for several months has been attacking di Grazia's plans to change the departments training and personal procedures.

Margaret Jacocks, the head of Code 3 and the wife of a county policeman, has

charged that di Grazia had failed to follow department standards for awarding nonbid contracts to outside consultants. She further alleged that the chief had hired certain temporary advisors only because they had done work for him when he was commissioner of the Boston Police Department.

Although di Grazia offered no public statement regarding the grand jury probe, he has previously commented on the Code 3 movement, noting that Jacocks and a "minority" of officers are trying to sabotage his administration because of their disagreement with his policies. In

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PERF to replicate KC response time study; four cities will participate in \$530G project

The major results of the Kansas City Response Time Study are being put to the test in four large U.S. cities, according to the Police Executive Research Forum, which initiated the replication project last month under an LEAA grant.

Considered by some to be one of the more important police research efforts conducted during the past several years, the Kansas City study found that residents of the metropolis wait so long to report serious crimes that police usually have little opportunity to gather witnesses or make arrests at a crime scene, regardless of how quickly they respond.

"Because of the time citizens take to report crimes," researchers from the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department concluded, "the application of technological innovations and human resources to reduce police response time will have negligible impact on crime outcomes."

The purpose of the PERF replication research is to determine whether the results of the Kansas City experiment will hold up in Jacksonville (Duval County), Florida; Peoria, Illinois; Rochester, New York, and San Diego, California. "If the results are applicable, they would be considered to be relevant for all police agencies serving populations of 100,000 or more," a PERF spokesman said.

Funded by a \$530,000 grant from LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the PERF study will pull a sample of 1,500 Part I crime incidents from police files in each city, and the citizens who reported the offenses will



PERF president E. Wilson Purdy

be identified and interviewed.

Although the researchers will utilize the interview form that was the basis of the Kansas City study, the questionnaire will include several additions designed to more fully explore patterns and problems in citizen reporting.

"The Police Executive Research Forum is delighted to join with LEAA and its National Institute in continuing research into the important issue of police response time," PERF President E. Wilson Purdy said. "In an age of increasingly stringent local government funding, response time is a significant concern to police departments interested in improving productivity. That

is why the chiefs of the four site cities were enthusiastic to test the Kansas City results."

The four PERF members who will head the project in their respective cities are Sheriff Dale Carson of Jacksonville-Duval County, and Chiefs Allen H. Andrews of Peoria, Thomas E. Hastings of Rochester and William Kolender of San Diego.

Released last spring, the original response time study was based on 949 cases occurring between March 1, 1975 and the spring of 1976. "More emphasis needs to be placed on the reporting portion of the response time continuum, both as a determinant of those calls requiring rapid police response and as a potential bottleneck which impedes the flow of information," the report noted. "More attention must also be paid to persons reporting crimes and their problems, and less to the system used."

Police role in victimless crimes assessed

Police agencies would do well to reexamine their priorities regarding the use of limited resources to arrest suspects involved in so-called victimless crimes, according to a recently-released LEAA study.

"In setting law enforcement policies, decision-makers should be aware that the resources involved in enforcing victimless crimes are high compared to the resources used in crimes involving victims," researchers from the Institute for Law and Social Research noted.

Based on data gleaned from Washington, D.C. arrest records, the study found that 21 percent of all persons appearing in the city's Superior Court during the first six months of 1976 were accused of offenses that involved no perceivable victim. Of the total, about half were acquitted, while 83.8 percent of those who were convicted served no time in prison. Less than three percent of the victimless criminals who did go to jail spent a year or more there.

In a section on gambling arrests, the report noted that the typical gambler who is booked in the District of Columbia is a permanent resident, middle-aged, more likely to be employed than not, and has no prior arrest record, no history of violence, and poses no threat to society.

Analyzing the profile, the researchers contended that "police actions in this area may be open to the criticisms of misapplied use of resources."

The study also questioned the premise that police must crack down on gamblers in order to effectively control organized crime. "The price paid for allegedly deterring organized crime includes the costs associated with forcing persons who have no prior arrest records to endure the various costs associated with defending themselves against criminal charges," the report noted.

The criminal justice system also pays a price in processing "low-threat defendants," according to the study, which noted that the community must absorb "the 'opportunity costs' of not being able to use those criminal justice resources in the pursuit of more serious criminals."

Regarding prostitution, the researchers suggested that the victimless offense should be studied to determine whether persons involved in consensual sex acts, and who have no record of violence, should be arrested and prosecuted.

An alternate approach, according to the study, would be to curb the nuisance factor of prostitution by a tacit understanding to keep all prostitutes from operating in all but one area of a community and to impose stiff fines on all men and women who are arrested. The desired result would be a decrease in the incidence of prostitution and a simultaneous increase in revenue.

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INSLAW report questions victimless crime arrests

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nues gathered from penalty payments.

Dr. William F. McDonald, the head of the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure at Georgetown University Law Center, wrote the report which included data from INSLAW's Prosecutor's Management Information System. The study was one of 17 projects funded by a \$1.5 million LEAA grant.

Noting that the purpose of the report "is to describe how the system is currently operating," McDonald stressed that the study "does not purport to resolve either the question of whether the laws creating victimless crimes should be repealed or the question of what proportion of available criminal justice resources should be devoted to their enforcement."

Police in Washington are apparently using their resources to enforce the city's prostitution laws in a nondiscriminatory manner against both those who solicit and those who patronize. The study found that 56 percent of those arrested for the crime during the first six months of 1976 were male, as compared to a one percent figure for a similar period in 1973.

Commenting on victimless drug offenses, the report noted that narcotics cases are much more likely than all other crimes to proceed through the system to a determination of guilt or innocence, even though they have a higher rate of evidence problems than other crimes.

In all victimless crimes studied, defendants with prior arrest records were most likely to be subject to prosecution for their offense.

The report, entitled "Victimless Crimes: A Description of Offenders and Their Prosecution in the District of Columbia," has yet to be formally published, but advance copies are available on loan from: The National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

King says police are left out in proposed LEAA revamping

Continued from Page 1

King seemed particularly distressed by the current and proposed lack of a police role in LEAA policy-making. "I mentioned insensitivity and it is generally the opinion of police that LEAA, especially in recent years, has not attended to the needs and goals of police agencies," he said. "Police practitioners have virtually been ignored in planning and carrying out LEAA programs."

Although King acknowledged that police agencies should not be the only source of input in determining LEAA policy, he noted that law enforcement personnel on all levels "have a great deal of knowledge to contribute to an organized assault on crime."

"These agencies can particularly address the myriad problems faced by the police and the result can be a meaningful approach to getting the basic machinery in order to attack crime," the executive director noted. "Occasionally the police practitioner has been consulted, but not with the regularity that we honestly consider neces-

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Commenting on the judiciary, Morris wrote that plea bargaining should be formulated as an open, supervised and principled process, and that common standards of sentencing should be adopted through Federal and state legislative action.

sary to ensure that results are truly achieved in the programmatic areas."

The IACP leader backed his remarks by citing a 1976 survey of the association's membership in which the majority of chiefs rated LEAA as being "unresponsive" to their needs. "Overemphasis has been placed on the court system and rehabilitation programs and not enough focus has been placed on crime prevention, detection and criminal apprehension, where it is badly needed," King said.

Winding up his testimony, King remarked on Attorney General Griffin B. Bell's active support of the pending legislation. "The Attorney General, in his testimony on the reauthorization of the LEAA, mentioned that you can buy a lot of friends with six billion dollars," he said. "I would add that you can do a lot to make an impact on crime with less money than that if the direction is there and the police of this country, given the opportunity to demonstrate their knowledge and abilities, stand ready to prove that something can be done."

Morris's recommendations for the nation's correctional systems call for the expansion of rehabilitative facilities. He also believes that the primary concern of probation and parole officers should be in the area of helping prisoners and ex-offenders with their social, housing and employment problems.

While Morris has no direct experience with the innermost workings of LEAA, the man nominated to be his deputy administrator for policy development has an extensive work record with the agency and with the Justice Department. Henry S. Dogin, 43, served as deputy administrator for the agency's New York region from 1971 to 1973. Currently the first deputy commissioner of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Dogin was a Deputy Assistant U.S. Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's organized crime strike force and served as acting administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration from 1975 to 1976.

If Homer R. Broome is approved as Morris's deputy in charge of administration, he will become the highest ranking black in the history of LEAA. An LAPD officer since 1954, Broome currently commands the office which provides support services to Los Angeles's Board of Police Commissioners.

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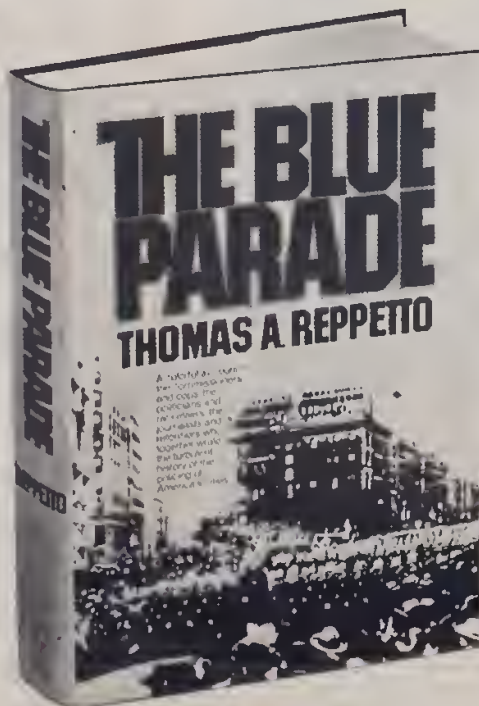
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Thomas A. Reppetto is Professor and Dean of Graduate Studies at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York. He joined the Chicago police department as a patrolman in 1952, and by 1970 he had become Commander of Detectives. The author of numerous articles on crime and law enforcement, Professor Reppetto has served as a consultant to the U.S. Department of Justice, HUD, the cities of Boston and New York, and the Ford Police Foundation.

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Following are summaries of recent actions of the United States Supreme Court that affect law enforcement and criminal justice.

By AVERY ELI OKIN

The Supreme Court is presently on vacation from the routine of oral argument and delivery of major opinions until October. While on vacation, regardless of location, the Supreme Court justices continue to review the many petitions sent to the Court for review, which do not establish precedence for the entire United States, in order to establish a docket for the following term. Following are cases recently placed on the Court's docket which are important for their possible effect on law enforcement and the functioning of the various components of the criminal justice system.

Search Warrants

The negligent misstatement of "arguably material fact" on the part of a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an affidavit for a search warrant does not establish grounds for invalidating the warrant or the subsequent search, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held last spring. In addition, the appellate court noted, the wording of "several thousand" cartons of hijacked merchandise was not materially wrong, thereby noting that probable cause existed for the search.

A Washington-based law firm has requested that the Supreme Court grant a full review of the case, based on the petitioner's contention that the FBI agent's unintentional false statement of fact in the affidavit requesting issuance of a search warrant might constitute grounds for invalidation of the actual search. (*Kahan v. United States*, No. 77-1772, filed June 14, 1978)

Search And Seizure

Attorney General John J. Degnan of New Jersey has petitioned the Supreme Court to review a ruling by the New Jersey Superior Court, Appellate Division, which held that police officers must obtain a warrant before seizing marijuana plants growing in a backyard garden which were observable from adjoining property. The mere fact that the plants were growing in plain view did not justify a warrantless entry and seizure, the lower court held, especially in light of the fact that the owner of the garden did not implicitly abandon the "reasonable expectation of privacy" with respect to the garden.

If the Court decides to honor the petition with review, the central issue which would be addressed is the notion whether "expectation of privacy" may prevail over the concept of "constitutionally protected areas." If the later concept should prevail, the Attorney General's staff would argue that the warrantless seizure of contraband in open view on a public thoroughfare is permissible. (*New Jersey v. O'Herron*, No. 77-1794, filed June 16, 1978)

Pre-trial Detainees

Solicitor General Wade H. McCree Jr. has filed a petition of certiorari to obtain review of a court order regarding the rights of pre-trial detainees at the Federal Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York City. The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit had affirmed a District Court decision which set out specific guidelines in many areas of the detainees' civil rights and personal comforts.

Prohibited by the court order were

double ceiling, housing of inmates in open areas, the reading of outgoing mail and the removal of "publisher only" restriction on incoming publications, and strip searches following visits when probable cause is not present for the belief that contraband is being concealed. The order also stated that detainees must be allowed to observe searches of living quarters, must be provided better access to lawyers and to a law library, and that the formulation of reasonable regulations with regard to the receipt of packages which contain food and personal belongings must be undertaken.

Underlying the request for final appellate review is the need for clarification of whether the due process clause requires that every restriction and deprivation imposed on a pre-trial detainee be justified by a compelling necessity. Additionally, the petitioners seek to establish the extent to which a Federal institution may utilize methods designed to maintain the security and safety of the detainees which by their nature curtail individual freedom. (*Bell v. Wolfish*, No. 77-1892, filed June 23, 1978)

Confessions

Private counsel have placed on the Supreme Court's docket a case in which the petitioner alleges that due process and fundamental justice were denied a defendant who was permitted to plead guilty before the jury without the judge's explanation of and ascertainment that the defendant understood the plea and its legal consequences.

During the trial recess in the lower court the judge became aware of the defendant's desire to plead guilty and refused to accept the plea because of defendant's refusal to also plead guilty to a related conspiracy charge. The New Jersey Supreme Court denied review and also held that the judge was not required to follow normal procedures for taking guilty pleas before allowing the defendant to confess in the jury's presence.

Lawyers for the petitioner suggest that there may exist the need for the Court to reappraise and reformulate the laws applicable to guilty pleas and judicial confessions. In addition, to guarantee review, counsel have requested that this case be consolidated with *Corbett v. New Jersey*, No. 77-5903, where review has already been granted on a similar point of law. (*Messina v. New Jersey*, No. 78-127, filed July 24, 1978)

Right to Counsel

A defendant convicted of unlawful distribution and possession with intent to distribute heroin has sought review by the Supreme Court, based on the belief that counsel did not provide effective assistance at his trial.

The petitioner's contention rests on the fact that counsel failed to move for the suppression of defendant's past criminal record. Further, it is claimed, the trial defense counsel called a witness even though counsel knew that the government had taped conversation in which the witness implicated the defendant and which established that the witness' testimony was not truthful. This case could serve as additional evidence for the need for competency examinations for trial lawyers in the Federal courts. (*Woodward v. United States*, No. 77-1856, filed June 29, 1978)

Chicago opens new penal center to classify and place inmates

Chicago joined the growing trend toward screening and placement of urban inmates last month, when the Cook County Department of Corrections opened its new Reception, Classification and Diagnostic Center which is designed to process and house 1,000 of the city's prisoners.

"The new Reception, Classification and Diagnostic Center includes offices for the interviewing of inmates by sociologists, psychologists, educators and extensive medical facilities for examinations prior to assigning inmates to the most suitable location," a spokesman for the county sheriff's department noted. "This will greatly improve the assignment of prisoners and separate the hardened criminal from those who have never been convicted of a crime, first offenders and those who have committed less serious crimes."

Physically, the new multi-building facility is tailored to provide more space for inmates, while improving security systems. Individual cells have been expanded by 68 square feet over the dimensions of the cells in the old county jail, and centrally operated electric door locks, closed circuit television and a sophisticated audio communications network have been installed to ensure total surveillance.

"These new buildings will do much to alleviate security problems and poor living conditions that arose from overcrowding and a substandard physical environment," Sheriff Richard J. Elrod noted. "But equally important, the new facilities contribute directly to the implementation of management and social improvements."

Costing \$41.5 million in Federal and local funds, the center contains modern visiting rooms, a newly-stocked library and

dayrooms for television viewing and other recreational activities which, according to a county spokesman, "will give genuine incentive for rehabilitation as well as reducing tension and frustration which is the source of prisoner discontent and rebellion."

The spokesman added that a large percentage of the 584 correctional officers who will staff the new facility are college graduates. Both social workers and psychologists are included in the complement of guards and the entire security force has attended an eight-week training course which is considered to be one of the best in the nation.

Sheriff Elrod indicated that the new institution would not be a cure-all for Chicago's correctional woes, but he noted that opening the facility is a step in the right direction.

"In a penal system housing from 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners on a daily basis, it is beyond reason to expect escapes, suicides, sexual deviation and inmate discontent to be completely eliminated," he said. "Our goal, and the goal of the public, is to provide maximum security, humane treatment for inmates and programs giving every inmate the opportunity to regain a positive role in society."

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Michigan police pool resources to drown crime

Page 7

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

October 9, 1978

Not to be left behind by the trend toward modernization of big-city police departments, a group of rural law enforcement agencies in northern Michigan have pooled their resources in an effort to provide their forces with advanced equipment and the latest in in-service training.

Last month, a class of 24 investigator/detective trainees, who serve as deputies and patrolmen in the Michigan agencies, began a 180-hour training course designed to build a network of skilled investigators throughout the 12 participating counties.

The training course, which is scheduled to be conducted twice each year, is only one aspect of an ambitious program that was formulated last February when a group of county commissioners, police chiefs, sheriffs, a prosecuting attorney, and a representative of a local college law enforcement training program met to form Northern Counties Evidence Services, Inc.

According to a spokesman for the non-profit corporation, NCES was designed as a way in which the rural departments could cope with expected fluctuations in crime that correspond to population growth. While the participating counties have a permanent population of 350,000, during the various tourist seasons, the number of residents swells to over one million.

"Smallness is the one characteristic that all rural government agencies seem to have in common," the spokesman said. "Small populations necessarily limit funding for governmental services. While priorities shift from year to year, a major outbreak in crime could leave the citizens of a community in a very desperate struggle because

of limited financial resources and qualified personnel to control the situation."

The first concerns of the newly founded corporation, which is headed by Sheriff Richard Zink of Emmet County, were the lack of sufficient personnel trained in investigative and evidence gathering procedures, and the dearth of advanced equipment that was available for the rapid and thorough analysis of crime scene evidence.

"Emulating the rugged resourcefulness of their frontiersmen forefathers and reflecting on the increasing complexities and unproductive aspects of the regulations associated with Federal government matching grants," the NCES spokesman said, "the directors of the corporation decided that the additional crime fighting activities necessary should be accomplished with a modest annual contribution of no more than \$5,000 from each of 12 participating counties."

One of the major uses of the NCES money is to fund the investigator course, which is providing both classroom and on-the-job training to two officers from each county. Aspects of the course include the collection and preservation of all types of physical evidence; the gathering and processing of latent fingerprints; in-depth investigation of homicides, suicides, and other questionable deaths; police photography, and the investigation of suspicious fires.

The spokesman observed that regular patrolmen and deputies had previously been the only personnel available to conduct routine investigations. "Now, however, each county and many of the community police departments will have highly



New crime scene van will aid police efforts in 12 Michigan counties.

trained investigators available from among their staff to speed to the crime scene whenever the preliminary investigation of the patrolmen or deputies recommends a more complete analysis."

Although the specially trained personnel will be elevated to the status of detective or investigator by their respective agencies, the NCES plan prescribes that they still serve their communities as patrolmen, deputies or in some other routine capacity in addition to their specialized duties.

When the officers are performing their investigative functions, they will be backed up by NCES's newly-purchased crime scene investigation van, which is staffed by a permanent technician/investigator who will

be based at a central location within the 12-county area.

"The van and technician/investigator
Continued on Page 12

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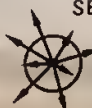
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McNamara traces organized crime/arson link

Continued from Page 1

peting legitimate business, to punish an uncooperative firm or to intimidate recalcitrant executives, and he noted that the typical businessman is ill-equipped to deal with these and more subtle forms of illegal coercion. "Trained in traditional business and management skills, businessmen tend to think of business security in terms of security guards, burglar alarms, and inventory checks rather than the very real danger of organized crime frauds and takeovers," he said.

To raise the awareness of the business community, the chief urged the senators to consider legislation that would use a percentage of corporate taxes to fund a voluntary education program that would alert business to the "danger of infiltration and victimization by organized crime elements."

Regarding law enforcement's role in protecting the legitimate businessman, McNamara said that local police agencies do not usually consider the problem as being their primary responsibility, while corporate leaders do not perceive the police as a usable resource.

According to the San Jose official, the problem has been compounded by such Federal legislation as the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, which he said tend to hamper the intelligence gathering and sharing capabilities of law enforcement agencies.

Although he acknowledged that individual rights must continue to be protected by such laws, McNamara called for amendments that would accommodate the "legitimate law enforcement needs in or-

ganized crime control."

"The overwhelming majority of leaders in law enforcement think that the balance in these areas has swung against law enforcement to the point that organized criminals and terrorist groups have been immeasurably strengthened because law enforcement is unable to gather intelligence and evidence against them," he noted. "It is a vicious cycle — the more such groups succeed, the more powerful they appear and the less likelihood that citizens will dare cooperate with law enforcement against these criminal conspiracies."

The chief described the arson intelligence gap that is currently being experienced in San Jose, Los Angeles and San Francisco, noting that by law, the police are "only superficially involved" in the investigation of suspicious fires. "Local fire departments, while expert at arson investigation, are not equipped to collect intelligence that can tie an arson case to organized crime," he added.

Last year, in an effort to explore the problem, U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Kotoske, the head of the Racketeering Section in San Francisco, called a meeting of Federal and local law enforcement and fire officials, according to McNamara. Most of the participants agreed that structural arsons had not received sufficient attention, that intelligence gathering on arson cases was insufficient, and that a regional arson intelligence capability with both police and fire input was necessary.

Armed with those findings, McNamara told the senators that he wrote to LEAA to seek Federal assistance. He envisioned the creation of a regional arson intelligence

network which would "work closely with the Arson Task Force recently established under the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, to pool information and avoid duplication of effort."

"Unfortunately, neither the fact that a Federal strike force attorney recommended it, nor the fact that LEAA had previously funded such projects made any difference," the chief testified. "LEAA advised me that there was no way it could help through direct financial assistance for an arson intelligence network."

As an alternative, LEAA officials suggested that the proposed arson project "might be grafted onto" an existing Federally funded program, involving crime analysis and internal operations research in San Jose, McNamara noted. However, the chief declared that such an action would have been impossible, based on the diverse

natures of his proposed arson force and the existing project.

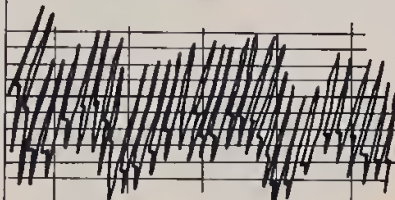
"I drew the distinct impression that LEAA really had no idea how urgent the need for an arson intelligence system was," he remarked. "Moreover, it was clear that the agency did not have a grasp of the narrow scope of the program it had funded, which could not possibly have accommodated the intelligence network contemplated."

In urging that increased Federal attention be paid to the crime of arson, particularly in regard to its use by organized crime, McNamara recommended that LEAA fund arson intelligence efforts involving both police and fire personnel, and that Federal grand juries should be increasingly used to "scrutinize" both the newer crime organizations and the older syndicates.

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Delaware attorney general faces probe in alleged cover-up

A Federal grand jury has begun investigating charges of corruption within the Delaware Department of Justice that point to a possible coverup by the state's attorney general of alleged criminal violations.

According to the *Wilmington Morning News*, U.S. Attorney James W. Garvin Jr. announced the formation of the jury on September 13, almost a week after the FBI began interviewing two former state attorneys who were fired recently by Delaware Attorney General Richard R. Wier Jr.

The dismissed lawyers, Milton P. Shafran and Charles K. Meuse, had charged, among other things, that Wier was covering up a 1974 incident involving criminal violations by John M. Willard, who was a deputy attorney at the time, and Richard S. Gebelein, who was then state solicitor.

In announcing the grand jury probe, Garvin did not specifically mention Wier, and Alan J. Hoffman, the assistant U.S.

Attorney assigned to the case, warned against assuming that Wier is the subject of the investigation, noting that the term carries a "bad meaning."

Hoffman explained that the probe can either lead to indictments or "clear a cloud that has been placed over someone." However, he acknowledged that the charges are sufficient to give Federal authorities the "duty to investigate."

Noting that he welcomed the investigation to "clear the air," Wier expressed concern that the matter be resolved before Election Day on November 7. Wier, a Democrat, is seeking his second term as attorney general against Gebelein, who is running as a Republican. Earlier in the month, the attorney general defeated Willard in the Democratic primary for the post.

Hoffman noted that it is not likely that the investigation would be completed before the election. "The public would like

that, but it probably isn't going to happen," he said, noting that such probes usually take 12 to 18 months.

The corruption charges were brought to light on September 5, when Wier dismissed Shafran and Meuse after they recorded a conversation between Meuse and personnel in the attorney general's white collar and crime and public corruption unit.

At that time, the two lawyers explained that they were conducting a personal investigation into what they felt was corruption within the hierarchy of the Department of Justice, adding that the prime targets of their probe included Wier, Chief Deputy Attorney Norman A. Barron, State Solicitor Vincent J. Poppiti, and State Prosecutor Charles M. Oberly III.

When Wier announced the firings, Garvin assigned Hoffman to question the two lawyers to obtain their side of the story. FBI agents subsequently interviewed Meuse and Shafran to obtain additional details.

Regarding the alleged 1974 incident involving Willard and Gebelein, Wier said that he had never heard of it before September 1, five days before the firings.

Meanwhile, Willard explained his role in the situation, admitting that he had been detained by the Elsmere police on suspicion of disorderly conduct. Gebelein, then state solicitor, noted that a Delaware Department of Justice investigation of the incident concluded that there were no sufficient grounds to prosecute the deputy attorney.

According to Gebelein, the decision not to prosecute Willard had been made by Charles F. Brandt, who was chief deputy attorney general at the time. Brandt, reportedly a long-time personal friend of Wier, confirmed Gebelein's account.

A related allegation made by Shafran and Meuse involved Stephen E. Simmons,

the former chief investigator for the Department of Justice's corruption unit. The two attorneys charged that Wier knew that Simmons had mishandled and delayed several investigations he was conducting.

Wier had fired Simmons in August, but the state's Court of Chancery restored him to the payroll last month until an appeal of the dismissal is completed.

According to Shafran and Meuse, chief deputy attorney general Barron disclosed during one bugged conversation that Wier knew Simmons had not been following through on several probes. Barron allegedly said Wier realized that Simmons' desire to enter politics might have caused him to go easy, but he added that Wier "might give him the benefit of the doubt and say he's not doing it deliberately; it's just incompetence."

In conducting the Federal investigation, Hoffman said he will write a report based on Shafran and Meuse's interviews with the FBI and that the two will testify before the grand jury. He added that documents will be subpoenaed, but he declined to disclose whether Wier or any of his subordinates would be subpoenaed to testify.

Although he noted that a number of laws permit Federal prosecution of state officials, the assistant U.S. Attorney observed that the grounds for such prosecutions are limited. He said that the U.S. Attorney does not have automatic jurisdiction in the case even though some of the charges involve state investigations that were financed through a confidential grant from LEAA.

As a result, the grand jury will have the double chore of determining whether any charges by Shafran and Meuse merit prosecution and whether Federal authorities have the power to prosecute, according to Hoffman.

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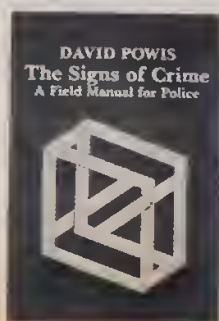
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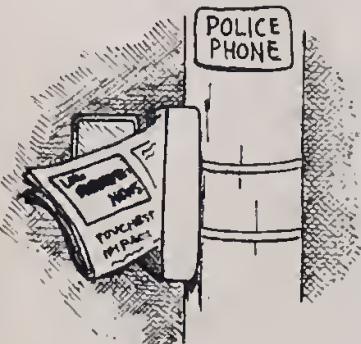
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Policing an island resort community

An interview with Chief Anthony Hopfinger of the Nantucket Island, Massachusetts Police Department

Chief Anthony H. Hopfinger was appointed to head the Nantucket, Massachusetts Police Department in December 1975. He is responsible for policing an island of 52 square miles and two inhabited outer islands with a force of 25 full-time and 11 seasonal personnel. The department has an annual operating budget of \$300,000 which is used to provide law enforcement services to 10,000 permanent residents and a summer population of 30,000.

The holder of a master's degree in urban planning from Wayne State University in Detroit, Hopfinger, 34, began his police career as a public safety officer at Wayne State in 1967. Before he left the university's public safety department to assume his present post, he had achieved the rank of captain and had instituted a number of programs within the college force involving investigations, research, community service and planning.

Since obtaining his bachelor's degree in criminal justice at Michigan State University in 1966, Hopfinger has completed over 1,000 hours of police administration courses, covering such topics as supervision, labor relations, records and patrol administration.

A member of a number of professional organizations including the IACP and the American Society of Public Administration, the chief has participated as a panel member before various groups of professionals and private citizens. He has also served as an instructor in the criminal justice program at Wayne State.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Harry O'Reilly.



Chief Anthony Hopfinger

LEN: Policing a resort community which is situated on an island must offer some unique problems from a Chief's point of view. Could we talk about some of the adjustments you have had to make after doing all of your prior work on the mainland?

HOPFINGER: Well, first off, there's the traditional chief's lament — not enough manpower. I have 16 officers to patrol 42 square miles of Nantucket and two outer islands, so we are spread kind of thin.

LEN: Do you get any additional help during the summer?

HOPFINGER: Yes, we hire an additional 11 officers for the summer; that's our busiest time. I can't give much time off, and I have to work a lot of people overtime. I can't afford to let anyone go at all for training during the summer.

LEN: Do you have any trouble financing the overtime?

HOPFINGER: No. Fortunately, the finance committee provides me an allotment for routine overtime, and they

bikes, wallets, money left on beach blankets, cameras out of cars — crimes that are small statistically, but which are inconvenient and disruptive to someone's vacation. We get stolen cars, almost invariably joyriders in cars with keys left in the ignition. We have great recovery statistics, though — where are they going to go on the island?

LEN: Do you get hit hard with check or credit card frauds during the season?

HOPFINGER: Surprisingly, no. The Chamber of Commerce cooperates really well with the business community, and most of our businesses are self-policing in that regard, requiring good identification and things of that nature. Lately we've been getting hit with some waterfront crimes — thefts or dinghies, accessories from boats, and the like.

LEN: There are some rather magnificent yachts moored along the pier. Do you have any trouble with burglaries or thefts from them?

HOPFINGER: No, they rarely get hit. Many of them are

"We get stolen car reports, invariably joyriders in cars with keys left in the ignition. We have great recovery statistics, though — where are they going to go?"

are very responsive to unusual overtime needs. For example, in the event of a disaster or a large scale investigation, I have virtually blanket approval to do what needs to be done. I can go to the finance committee and get whatever I need, as long as I don't abuse the privilege.

LEN: You're thirty miles from the mainland out here. What impact does that have on your budget?

HOPFINGER: Well, obviously, travel expenses are a consideration. We only have a short term detention facility here on the island, so long term prisoners have to be flown by plane to Barnstable, on the mainland. If I send a man to the mainland for training, I have to put him up and pay for his meals and lodging. On the mainland, a man can jump in his car and drive 30 miles to a training session; but the time and expense involved in traveling back and forth preclude commuting by my men.

LEN: You have a district court and a town prosecutor here on Nantucket, but what happens in major cases?

HOPFINGER: Well, on heavy cases involving a district attorney, he might fly out here to talk to me or I might fly over to the mainland to see him. In any event, it's a lot different than walking or taking a bus over to the Court building to discuss a case.

LEN: What kind of crime problems are prevalent here?

HOPFINGER: In the summer, it's mostly larcenies

owned by celebrities and prominent business people who are affluent enough to maintain crews aboard. It is rare that one of those yachts is left unattended.

LEN: Once the summer residents and tourists leave, can you breathe a sigh of relief and slow down?

HOPFINGER: Not really. In early September, most of our young people return to college and summer residents have to get back to work and send their small kids back to school, so things get quiet. But around Thanksgiving, the guest houses fill up and the restaurants book up for Thanksgiving, which is regarded as a very special holiday here. The kids are out of school, people have a few days off work, so many of the summer residents open up their houses and spend Thanksgiving holiday on the island.

We also celebrate the twelve days of Christmas, so from mid-December through New Years, we are busy with pagants, shoppers, strolling singers — a lot of pedestrian traffic. There's a lot of nostalgia attached to the island, so we have summer residents using their houses during that week, island-born natives coming home to visit for the holidays, so it is really very busy. But after the New Year, things slow down and I can afford to send men to the mainland for training and give vacations and other time off.

LEN: So things come to a standstill then?

HOPFINGER: Oh no, not by a long shot. We get breaks into vacant homes, thefts of electronic equipment and antiques. Then, too, we get trespassers, people who move into vacant houses without authorization and live there.

LEN: Do you have much trouble with snow accumulation?

HOPFINGER: No. Surprisingly, snow doesn't really accumulate that heavily; the salt air dissipates it to a great degree. Occasionally, when there is some snow, we'll close down a street to traffic for sleigh riding. We do have some trouble with flooding, however, when we get a combination of rain and high tides.

LEN: How does this affect your Department?

HOPFINGER: Well, we have to do a lot of "courtesy" calls. Sometimes the electricity is out, or phone service, due to flooding, and we'll get a call from a concerned relative asking us to ride out and check on someone who they can't reach by telephone to make sure that everything is o.k.

LEN: You mentioned before that you have a problem with people moving into other people's houses. How do you deal with that?

HOPFINGER: To discourage both trespassing and breaking and entering by burglars, I've developed a Neighborhood Watch and a Caretaker File, which have been pretty effective in reducing these crimes.

LEN: I notice that you have a pretty substantial formal background in criminal justice. Have you been able to put any of your ideas to work?

HOPFINGER: Yes, I've completely reorganized the department since I came here in December 1975. I established an administrative and criminal records system; developed and published policies and procedures; established a training program; instituted a selection and recruitment process, and developed close working relationships with state and Federal police agencies. I have developed good contacts with the Criminal Justice Training Council in Boston, and I encourage my officers to take Cape Cod Extension Courses towards degrees, which are rewarded with salary compensation. I've got a system of public awareness programs going, with drug abuse courses, bicycle safety, and elective high school courses in policing.

LEN: Did you have any difficulty adjusting, coming from a large city to an island community?

HOPFINGER: There was some resistance to change on the part of some of the older members of the department, but that has been resolved.

LEN: What about acceptance by the public?

HOPFINGER: Island people are very independently minded people, and I felt a little uncomfortable at first, being an "off-islander," but I think for the most part we're comfortable with each other now.

LEN: To get back to your work in the winter months, would you say that after the Christmas rush you slow down until the next spring when the summer people start to open up for the season?

HOPFINGER: Pretty much so. However, there is always something to jar you back to the realization that there are very few crime free environments or really "slow" times in this business.

LEN: Can you cite an example of just how severe the

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Hoover's 'Amos & Andy' approach to minority hiring

FBI Director William Webster recently told the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE) at its second annual conference in St. Louis, that the Bureau intends to hire more minority group members as agents. Of the almost 8,000 agents today, 150 are black, 163 Hispanic, 96 females (eight of whom are black), 34 Asian American, and 14 American Indians. Webster's avowed intentions are a far cry from the rigid thoughts of J. Edgar Hoover, who must be spinning in his much-troubled grave at the mere thought of such liberal policies.

Oddly enough, the percentage increase of blacks has not been drastically altered since 1972 when this writer authored a book entitled *Citizen Hoover* (a critical study of the life and times of J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI). Six years ago there were nearly 8,000 special agents in the Bureau, as today, 108 of them being black. Some years earlier, Hoover had had a terrific battle with his boss, Attorney General Robert Kennedy. "He," growled Hoover about Bobby Kennedy, "wanted me to lower our qualifications and hire more Negro agents. . . I said 'Bobby, that's not going to be done as long as I'm director of this bureau.' He said 'I don't think you're

being very cooperative.' And I said 'why don't you get a new director?'"

Of course, Kennedy had no choice but to keep J. Edgar in his entrenched position, especially since Hoover went over his superior's head to President Johnson, who drawled to the director: "Stick to your guns."

Hoover stuck, as usual, keeping the role of minorities in the Bureau to a minimum. Most, if not all, of the director's black agents were nothing more than what would pass for domestic servants or, as a white agent sarcastically put it, "house niggers."

The first token black in the Bureau was Jim Amos, who had once guarded President Theodore Roosevelt and who had been appointed to the Bureau in 1921, three years before J. Edgar assumed command. Hoover kept him on the rolls until he died at age seventy-four in 1953, twelve years beyond his retirement age. Two more aging black agents served Hoover throughout his long directorship, one as his chauffeur, the other, Sam Noiset, as his receptionist, a front man who never failed to impress visiting dignitaries from the NAACP and the Urban League.

Robert Kennedy, however, was relentless in his demand to have Hoover hire

more agents from the minority ranks. As a result, Hoover, ever the showman, hired Aubrey C. Lewis, a black All-American football star, who played for Notre Dame and the Chicago Bears. Hoover made sure that Lewis was photographed often, his picture appearing in many national publications, especially those specializing in Negro readership.

When pressure from Kennedy to hire more blacks became too great, the word went out from Hoover's Washington office to his local bureaus to hire Negroes, and quickly. In Chicago, the response was prompt, albeit unorthodox. A black man who had worked primarily in a janitorial capacity inside the Chicago office was ushered in front of the agent in charge.

"Would you like to be a special agent of the FBI?" the man was asked.

"What's that?" the thunderstruck janitor stammered.

"Your beginning salary will be more than \$11,000-a-year," the Chicago chief told him.

"I'll take it," nodded the janitor.

He was handed a badge, credentials, and was ordered to buy a new, conservative suit. The next day, the new black special agent of the FBI became the Chicago chief's chauffeur.

None of this ridiculous maneuvering was

surprising in Hoover's heyday since it was widely known in his powerhouse circles that the fearless director always considered blacks (and Orientals) as "all right. . . in their places." (It was also not surprising to know that Hoover's favorite radio program was *Amos 'n' Andy*.)

But blacks weren't the only ones who received Hoover's slashing disdain. He fired one agent, a war hero whose plastic surgery left him with a yellowish pallor, because he didn't "look right." He fired another because "he looked like a truck driver." Another one was fired because Hoover learned the agent had married "a woman of Arabian extraction." Another agent was kicked out of the Bureau for wearing a tie with loud colors. And there were many agents who were summarily dismissed after shaking the hand of J. Edgar Hoover; the rock-ribbed G-man had felt sweat in their palms!

One hopes that present Director Webster's concept of the FBI agents to be hired are not as niggardly and tyrannical as Hoover's, for that would leave but few likely candidates. . . other than Efrem Zimbalist Jr.

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

CAPTIS program holds key to efficient inmate transfers

It's one of the cleverest acronyms around — CAPTIS, which stands for Computer Assisted Prisoner Transportation Index Service — and one of the most innovative national programs aimed at fostering (not forcing) efficiency at the local level.

Credit for the program goes to the National Sheriffs' Association in Washington, D.C., which secured an LEAA grant to develop a national index of prisoners awaiting transport.

According to Project Director Dave Hudak of the National Sheriffs' Association, each year in the United States 50,000 prisoners are transported across state boundaries by local law enforcement agencies, most of them under the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act.

CAPTIS works with representatives of law enforcement agencies, mainly sheriffs' departments, to eliminate what Hudak calls "deadheading," the practice of having the escorting officers make one leg of the round trip without a prisoner.

CAPTIS is aimed at the Achilles heel of local criminal justice agencies — costs. At approximately \$500 per transport, the national expenditure for salary and trip expenses has totalled about \$25 million annually. In addition, to accomplish these transports, 150,000 man days were required.

Under the new system, which began last April, 16 pilot agencies feed data into their message switching system, "NLETS," that is, the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. First the demanding agency, that is, the agency in whose jurisdiction the prisoner is sought for trial or incarceration, codes in the necessary information: its ORI, which is a FBI-assigned identification number; the name of the agency; name of a contact, and a telephone number. The holding agency must supply the above information in addition to subject identification, such as name, height, weight and sex; dangerousness of prisoner; the date he is available for transport, and a cooperation code, that is, whether the transaction will involve reimbursement for salary, for salary and transportation, or whether this will be left to negotiation. Holding agencies may also include remarks, such as the location of the town, in the case of a very small municipality, and pertinent health information about the prisoner.

CAPTIS is currently operating in 16 pilot counties, including Pinellas, Fla.; Tarrant, Texas; Montgomery, Md.; Jefferson, Colo.; Maricopa, Ariz. and Los Angeles, Calif. In Los Angeles, which, with nearly 7,000 on staff, is the largest sheriff's department in the United States, the program represents a continuation of an intra-state cooperative transport system which has been used for several years.

The Maricopa County, Arizona (Phoenix area) program is under the direction of Lt. Dave Lofgren of the Sheriff's Department's Detective Division. Here, where efforts at cooperative prisoner transport began only last spring with the pilot program, Lt. Lofgren estimates that there already has been a savings to the department of \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Lt. Lofgren has encountered no major problems with CAPTIS. In fact, the success his department has met with in dealing with other pilot cities has impelled them to try to establish similar exchanges informally with law enforcement agencies outside the program.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

COUNSELOR AT LARGE

By MICHAEL BLINICK, ESQ.

Race not a bona fide occupational qualification for police officers

It has often been asserted that minority group members who are "consumers" of police services somehow need to receive them from other minority group members rather than from non-minority group persons.

So far, this belief has not fared well in the courts. It was rejected, for instance, in *Detroit Police Officers Ass'n v. Young*, 446 F. Supp. 979, at 1001-2 & 1014 (E.D. Mich. 1978), appeal docketed, No. 78-1163 (6th Cir.).

The argument is based in the notion that group identification can be a proper criterion for employment. Because in certain cases this can be true, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, provides that religion, national origin or sex, but not race, can be a "bona fide occupational qualification," usually abbreviated as "BFOQ." 5 703(c) (1), 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2(c) (1). However, the BFOQ concept has — quite rightly — been interpreted narrowly by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the courts, and, in general, covers only such workers as locker room attendants (who should be of the same sex as those who use that facility, so as to protect users' privacy and modesty), actors or actresses (who need to be chosen on the basis of sex for purposes of authenticity in performance) or editors of denominational newspapers (who must belong to the particular faith in order to function properly in such a position).

Police work, however, is not such a situation. Professional skills, not group membership, are the relevant factors. Nor is there a right possessed by citizens to be served by their racial or ethnic confreres.

Indeed, increasing the number of police officers from minority groups can produce a negative impact on those very minorities, the law enforcement profession, citizens of all races, and the community as a whole if these officers are known to have been hired or promoted on the basis of race or ethnicity — because of the stigmatizing effect of reverse discrimination.

It is of course necessary to make sure that officers are attuned to the subcultures and folkways of minorities with whom they deal. Police administrators must impart that kind of understanding. One effective way of doing so with regard to Mexican-Americans was pioneered by former Chief R. Fred Ferguson of the Riverside, California, Police Department, who won an award from the American Society for Public Administration in recognition of his innovations in human relations training for police officers described in *Law Enforcement News*, June 7, 1977, 8-10.

In brief, the program, developed by a psychologist, an anthropologist and a sociologist, consisted of four hours of instruction per week for ten weeks, plus a field experience. In addition to readings and talks by resource persons, the officers went to a Mexican restaurant and theater. They took a bus tour of the barrio, first with a police officer acting as a guide and pointing out crime scenes and haunts of undesirables, then with a Chicano guide who pointed out the homes of achieving, productive citizens who had overcome handicaps, and cultural and historical sites. *The officers spent three full days and nights living in Mexican-American homes where they could see first-hand that the stereotypes they had heard about were untrue.*

Significantly, it should be noted that Chief Ferguson initiated his project after the former chief's efforts at implementing contrary notions had failed miserably.

"Before I came to Riverside my predecessor had tried having Mexican-American officers work in the barrio, but it was horrible for the officers and the community. The

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Ethnicity and race not factors in police hiring

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Anglo policemen perceived that the Mexican officers were letting people off the hook by not enforcing the law. There was a separation at briefing sessions and an alienation within the department. The people of the barrio came down hard on the Mexican officers, saying, 'Hey, we're your kind, how can you do this to us?' It was a very divisive situation both within the department and in the barrio."

Why did Chief Ferguson set up this program?

"We needed some intensive training for men who are working in places where the folks were substantially different from themselves. We learned very quickly that the problem did not exist for just the Anglo officer, since the Mexican-American officers were middle class too. A person who has been away from the barrio very long has almost as much to learn as the Anglo."

This should not really be surprising, since only those who fall prey to prejudice and stereotyped thinking about minorities are unaware that many minority people are decidedly in the middle classes, with respect to lifestyle and beliefs.

To further demonstrate the fallaciousness of the notion that "You've got to be one in order to help one" in the criminal justice field we can examine a striking example, from California, involving the legal profession. In a murder case an appellate court has held that a judge assigning counsel to represent an indigent defendant should not take the attorney's race into consideration. The defendant, a black man, had been convicted by a jury of first degree murder. Sentenced to death, he appealed, raising among other grounds of alleged error the trial court's denial of his motion for a change of counsel and for a continuance. He contended that race was a relevant criterion for choosing counsel, and that having a white lawyer had prejudiced his rights. In unanimously commuting his sentence to life imprisonment, but otherwise affirming the judgment, the court held that:

"Any limitation of Court appointments based on race or ethnic background has no place in the administration of justice. The right to be free from discrimination is an individual right, and it should not be abridged or modified on the basis of an individual's race or other ethnic factors. The deliberate preference for an individual of one race, and solely because of his race, over an individual of another race, even in cases where the latter individual is better qualified in all other respects, is a grave injustice and an unconscionable violation of constitutional principles of equal protection."

People v. Fitzgerald, 29 Cal. App. 3d 296, 309-10, 105 Cal Rptr. 458, 466 (1972).

In this example, of course, the "right to be free from discrimination" under discussion is that of applicants for the post of assigned counsel, not any right of the defendant. However, this decision does not impair the rights of the defendant — it enhances them. His right is to receive competent counsel. The court correctly ruled that race is irrelevant in choosing a good lawyer.

The defendant may have thought that only an attorney of his own race could communicate well enough with him to prepare the most effective defense possible, and to in-

spire his confidence enough to elicit the necessary cooperation. However, to reiterate, just as some members of one race are especially gifted in communicating with members of another, there are many people — both blacks and whites — who have considerable difficulty relating to and communicating with members of their own race, especially across cultural or socioeconomic lines.

Clearly, in choosing the best qualified candidate for the assigned counsel position, a court will want someone skilled and experienced in the practice of criminal law. An obvious ingredient for success in such practice is the ability to engage in a close working relationship with one's clients who — in the case of a criminal lawyer — are often people whose background is very different from that of counsel, even if they are of the same race. Therefore, the legitimate need of a defendant to obtain an attorney who can relate to him and whom he can trust — which the defendant may mistakenly think would be protected by making race a criterion in lawyer selection — will actually be safeguarded automatically if the best qualified candidate criterion is employed, as required by the *Fitzgerald* decision.

Furthermore, the proponents of the race-as-BFOQ concept fail to realize that the BFOQ argument can be used — if it is accepted — as a double-edged sword. Would it not be equally true that a white police officer is better qualified than a black one to handle cases involving white citizens? This view, carried to its logical conclusion, is really an argument for racially segregated police departments.

Unquestionably, it is essential to society that all police officers be selected and promoted without regard to race or ethnicity.

Michigan agencies incorporate to improve police services

Continued from Page 7

will be temporarily assigned, upon request, to any cooperating law enforcement agency," the spokesman said. "The van can provide auxiliary electrical power for flood-lighting the crime scene, as well as power to operate all of the crime scene investigation equipment installed in the van."

Other cooperative ventures that are being undertaken by NCES's 31 local police agencies are the use of police dogs trained for human and lost article tracking and narcotic search, the availability of

underwater retrieval equipment and scuba divers, combined riot control forces, and "a complete and perpetual training program" with special courses "implemented when and where applicable."

The association's evidence analysis capabilities are expected to be bolstered by the construction of a forensic science laboratory in the NCES area. The new facility, which will be operated by the Michigan State Police, will reduce the time and cost involved in transporting evidence for in-depth analysis, according to the association.

Commenting on the philosophy behind the formation of NCES, the spokesman noted that organized crime receives an exorbitant amount of attention from both law enforcement and the media. "It is the 'disorganized' crime that kills or inflicts most of the brutal physical and financial abuses on the citizens of our country," he said. "The petty criminal gains boldness with each new adventure. A well-trained, highly motivated and disciplined local police force with sufficient modern resources, in cooperation with its neighborhood police agencies, should make a profound impression on any criminal in his first attempt to make crime pay."

In addition to Sheriff Zink, who serves as president of NCES, the corporation's board of directors includes Cadillac Police Chief Willard Irwin, Kalkaska County Sheriff Alan Hart, Mackinaw Police Chief Robert Fullerton, Emmet County Prosecuting Attorney John Salan, Cheboygan County Sheriff Joseph Anthony, Presque Isle County Sheriff Duane Badder, and Garnet Stewart, the dean of instruction at Kirtland Community College.

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Why do some reform chiefs fail to control police corruption while others succeed?

How can a scandal be used as a positive agent of change?

What kind of strategies are necessary to break up organized corruption and prevent its resurgence?

These and other questions are addressed in

SCANDAL AND REFORM: Controlling Police Corruption

by Lawrence W. Sherman

School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany

This book reports the findings of four case studies of scandal over municipal police corruption, three of which were followed by successful reform administrations. The book describes the ways in which the departments all became organizationally corrupt, and how scandal was created by both whistle-blowing police officers and powerful outside organizations. It analyzes the response to scandal, showing how the crucial problem of the reform chief is to break up the pre-scandal "dominant coalition" running the department. Both the administrative and the investigative strategies for reforming the departments are examined in depth, and new indicators for measuring change in corruption over time are applied to the case study data. The book concludes with an analysis of why some reformers fail and why others succeed.

The book is essential reading for all reform chiefs, mayors, prosecutors, internal affairs investigators, federal agents and any citizen concerned about the control of police corruption.

To order the book, fill out the form below and mail it to the University of California Press, 2223 Fulton Street, Berkeley, California 94720 with a check for \$14.50.

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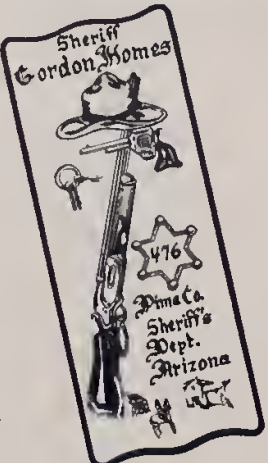
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CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

New additions to the criminal justice library

The Victim of Rape: Institutional Reactions. By Ann Wolbert Burgess and Lynda Lytle Holmstrom. John Wiley & Sons, Somerset, NJ. 293 pp. \$14.95.

Rape: Helping the Victim. By Susan Halpern. Medical Economics Co., Oradell, NJ. 169 pp. \$14.95.

In the early 1970's, in response to a steady increase in the number of reported rapes and a consequent increase in the volume of the cries of outraged womankind as verbalized by those in the vanguard of the feminist movement, society began to take a good long look at the crime of rape as a problem in contemporary society. The criminal justice system and the helping professions were called to account for their stewardship in dealing with rape victims and they were found wanting. Reforms in police services, courts, hospitals and social agencies were the order of the day for many enlightened municipalities, who responded by developing training programs, protocols and interdisciplinary task forces to aid rape victims. However, other locales continue to remain in the shadows, and even today complaints of insensitivity and poor treatment of rape victims abound.

In the summer of 1972, Ann Wolbert Burgess, a psychiatric nurse with a Doctorate in Nursing Science and Lynda Lytle Holmstrom, a Doctor of Sociology, began a pioneering interdisciplinary study of rape victimization at Boston City Hospital. This collaborative effort between the hospital and the Boston College School of Nursing provided twenty-four hour crisis intervention for victims of rape, and for a year studied the problems experienced by victims who were sexually assaulted. In their first book, *Rape Victims of Crisis*, the authors described a rape trauma syndrome which evolved from their analysis of the behavior of rape victims in their sampling. They proceeded to describe victim behavior in the aftermath of rape in such a manner as to revolutionize the thinking of many professionals who deal with rape victims, since their research concluded that rape victims behave in a variety of ways and do not necessarily conform to traditional stereotypical notions of how a woman ought to behave after a rape. The result has been greater understanding and more sensitive, supportive service to victims in many jurisdictions.

Burgess and Holmstrom have authored a new book, *The Victim of Rape - Institutional Reactions*, which is a further elaboration of their original study. It contains a wealth of new insights and information. The authors followed victims through the medical and jurisprudence systems, observing, talking to police and medical personnel, and providing crisis intervention counseling to the victims all the while. The bulk of the samplings described in this book are taken from the original study. From this current work emerges a pattern of further victimization by groups and institutions designed to help the victim. In light of the difficulties encountered by victims observed in this study, the authors have recommended changes in procedures and behavior which are geared towards

clinicians, social scientists, former victims, attorneys, feminists and law enforcement personnel. They point out the important role of the hospital in the evidence gathering and investigative processes. They include a comprehensive, enlightening section on police response to rape victims, as well as detailed case histories at each level of progress through the systems. They make policy recommendations for institutions which are designed to sensitize and support workers who deal with victims, and they point out the need to inform, explain, and advise the victim at all stages and to give her the dignity and privacy to which she is entitled.

The book is an undisguised plea for interdisciplinary cooperation. It is highly ambitious and it succeeds in providing direction to society as to the needs of rape victims, if society chooses to heed the advice. The recommendations are valid, sound, and practical and readily implementable. *The Victim of Rape - Institutional Reactions* should be required reading for administrators and practitioners in the law enforcement, prosecutorial, medical and counseling professions who are sincerely interested in delivering optimal services to victims of rape.

While Burgess and Holmstrom's book has great value to the professional who deals with rape victims on a regular basis, another book has emerged which is of very little value to the sophisticated helping professional, but which is an invaluable reference manual for beginners in the counseling, investigative, prosecutorial, or medical disciplines, and for administrative and clerical personnel who have infrequent contact with victims. Written by Susan Halpern, a former colleague on the New York City's Mayor's Task Force on Rape, *Rape - Helping The Victim*, is a multidisciplinary ready reference book which provides, in outline form, step-by-step instructions for providing various services to rape victims.

Good, solid advice and instructions are provided regarding the victim's immediate needs in the aftermath of rape, emergency room protocols, medical history, medical examination, evidence collection at the hospital, venereal disease and pregnancy considerations, and exit procedures. Police and prosecutors' responses, crisis intervention techniques, and counseling of family and friends are also addressed.

The appendix includes sample hospital forms, instructions on evidence gathering, procedures for follow-up counseling calls, and a number of other valuable tidbits.

Although very sketchy and basic, this book is a highly readable "How To" for professionals — police, gynecologists,

nurses, prosecutors and counselors — who have had little formal training in dealing with rape victims and who occasionally must deal with rape cases, and it is an ideal primer for new personnel. It belongs *not* in the library, but on top of working people's desks where it may be digested in small bites or consulted on the spot as needed.

—Harry O'Reilly

• • •
The Supreme Court and the Criminal Process — Cases and Comments. By Peter W. Lewis and Kenneth D. Peoples. W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia. 1,250 pp. Cloth \$19.95.

The Supreme Court, an institution which just celebrated its 188th birthday, continues to baffle the layman, the lawyer, and the law enforcement professional. As an illustration of this, the *New York Times*

Sunday Magazine stated, in an attempt to rationalize the Court's mystique: "There is probably no more secret society in America than the Supreme Court." Justice Lewis F. Powell, in a *New York State Bar Journal* article, added, "There is no secret as to how the Court functions. . . Yet the myths and misconceptions persist, even among lawyers."

Professors Lewis and Peoples have succeeded nobly in producing an encyclopedic text which debunks the myths and provides a clear, readable look at the Supreme Court and its major decisions. While the work was specifically designed as a college text, its scope is so broad and thorough that it surely will find use as a reference for inservice professionals throughout the criminal justice system.

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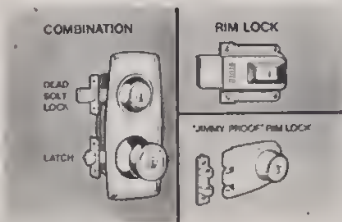


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A viable alternative to a national police force

The citizens and political entities of the several states have long opposed any type of national police force. This opposition has been due to a number of reasons which include maintenance of local control, the absence of obvious need, and the desire to have local jurisdictions policed by local officers. However, over the past decade those in law enforcement have seen a need for some sort of enforcement other than that which is now provided by existing Federal agencies. Among articles appearing in various criminal justice publications, we have seen proposals for a national police force, as well as consolidation of agencies with less than 200 personnel.

This article will address several aspects of the feasibility of an alternative to such a national force. First, one should examine some of the reasons why such an alternative is needed. Those in state and local departments who experience incidents of organized crime, white collar crime and sophisticated bands of thieves and burglars, know only too well the logistical problems encountered in those investigations. Modern air travel has enabled today's criminals to commit crimes on opposite sides of the country, leave the jurisdiction and flee, literally before the police are notified. In these instances, the local officers are limited in their capability of investigating suspects and must rely on informal requests to other agencies which may or may not bring results.

Of course, another problem in dealing with other agencies in certain matters is the reliability of the agency and/or the individual officer. We have all experienced situations in which confidential information has been slipped to criminals by corrupt officers. In some serious cases such as homicide, kidnapping or armed robberies, an agency may decide to send its own officers to the other state where the investigation is needed. Having no official status in the other jurisdiction, the officer must rely on the courtesy and cooperation of the local department. In some states the officer is legally prohibited from carrying his weapon, being from another state, despite being on official business. In my experience as a detective, I have had to travel to a number of states while conducting investigations. The differences in treatment from a number of agencies were as diverse as night and day. Most, fortunately, were more helpful than was expected, both in assistance and hospitality. The cost to my department in these instances, naturally, was high.

Another aspect is the investigation of organized crime. Enough books and articles have been written so that it is common knowledge that these persons cross and recross jurisdictional lines as easily as crossing a street. Investigators in such locations as Palm Springs, California and Phoenix, Arizona have had to institute virtually emergency training in order to cope with the diverse organized crime activities and participants. The police are not able to legally keep track of these individuals adequately under existing conditions. An example was published in the July 2, 1978 issue of *The Arizona Republic*, wherein alleged Mafia members operating from Arizona were said to have their roots in other jurisdictions. The articles pointed out the problems law enforcement agencies in that state had in both identifying the individuals and obtaining their histories. Fortunately, Governor (former Attorney General) Bruce Babbitt and Public Safety Director Vernon Hoy have taken a number of necessary steps to assist the state in adequately catching up with organized criminals. Prior information from other agencies, however, would have helped them beforehand.

Recent indications from the U.S. Attorney General and the FBI Director demonstrate that the Bureau is going to be less involved than before in investigating crimes which technically constitute Federal violations, but which are not severe enough to demand investigation by the Bureau or other Federal agencies. Investigation and prosecution of Dyer Act (auto theft) violations and the interstate travel of wanted felons are apparently going to be left up to the original jurisdiction, except in extraordinary cases, despite the interstate nature of the crime. Thus it appears there will be an increasing number of instances where local departments need to rely on Federal assistance which will no longer be available. This will result either in fewer fleeing criminals being

caught, or in an increased demand for nebulous informal cooperation between agencies.

Finally, officers from many jurisdictions and sheriff's departments travel around the country on extraditions. Again, the same weapon and authority restrictions apply. This of course also includes not carrying weapons on aircraft, as Federal officers may do. The National Sheriff's Association is currently working on a program under which a national index of prisoners needing extradition transportation will be maintained. They hope to eliminate officers crossing each other's paths in transporting prisoners, thus saving numerous departments a great amount of time and money. The alternative discussed below would be very beneficial to those officers involved in interstate extraditions.

In order to facilitate more efficient criminal investigations and improve the police service to the public, there is a method that would prove viable, and could be worked out through the F.B.I./Department of Justice, and police administrators throughout the country. Those departments needing to conduct investigations on a frequent basis would be allowed to send their own officers, with Federal authority and at Federal expense, to do so. The investigations would be limited to ones which technically involve Federal violations or interstate travel in furtherance of crime, or prisoner extradition. Officers would be selected by their department head, fulfill specific requirements (education, experience, responsibility) of the Federal Government, and be certified by the Department of Justice. They would be issued credentials indicating their authority to conduct investigations and act as peace officers in other states. The credentials would be retained by the chief of police, issued for the time needed, and returned to the chief when the assignment is completed, to prevent abuse. While this alternative is not complete, due to lack of further information at hand, proper administrators would be able to work out such a program. This is certainly better than allowing the criminals to continue to stay ahead of us.

On final note is in order. The American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement has chosen as its 1979 seminar theme "Pros and Cons of Police Agency and/or Services Consolidation." They anticipate participation from the White House, the FBI Director and numerous police officials from around the country. The subject of a national police force may also be discussed. As the program chairman, I invite prospective speakers to submit their ideas or requests to make a presentation to me.

Sergeant Ronald Van Raalte has been a detective for nine years with the Arlington Heights, Illinois Police Department. The holder of an LL.B. degree, Van Raalte is currently vice president of the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. He has previously written articles for *Law and Order* magazine and is an instructor of criminal law and fingerprinting at the Northwest Police Academy.

Di Grazia denies charges of mismanagement on his force

Continued from Page 3

August, a majority of his patrol force voted "no confidence" in di Grazia's efforts to modernize the department.

Di Grazia was informed of the investigation last month in a letter from grand jury foreman Arthur E. Johnson, who also sent a dispatch to State's Attorney Andrew Sonner, requesting a 10-day extension on the jury's September 28 expiration date.

Maryland statutes prescribe that a grand jury be disbanded after six months and that a new jury be impaneled. Each 23-member panel is empowered to issue indictments against persons suspected of committing crimes and to investigate and make reports on local government agencies.

The grand jury probe into the administration of the police department took on added significance on September 21, when Maryland Special Prosecutor Gerald Glass met with the panel in a closed-door session. It was not determined whether Glass was conferring with the jurors about the investigation or about their request to extend the panel's term.

While it is not known why the grand jury started looking into the charges made

by Jacobs, sources said that the panel is apparently determined to remain relatively independent of the assistant state's attorney who was assigned to aid the probe.

Police Corporal Jerry Boone, who was waiting outside the grand jury room while one of his fellow officers testified, noted that the panel had requested that both the prosecutor and the court stenographer leave the chamber while it questioned the policeman.

The grand jury probe is the latest in a series of investigations in which Code 3's charges of police mismanagement were examined. LEAA, which had supplied some funds for consultants' studies of current police operations, has already looked into the matter, as have the country's auditing department and a Montgomery council staff member.

Although LEAA officials did not refute the charges, they found that no LEAA funds were misused in Montgomery County. The county auditing department went further, after examining a 50-page police report on the matter, noting that "police department response to the Code 3 allegations adequately answers the charges."

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Book reviews: recommended reading for the professional

Continued from Page 13

Correctly assuming the need on the part of pre-service students for an explanation of the Supreme Court's role in the criminal justice system and the American society, the authors provide meticulous and extensive background information and reprints of articles by Justices Brennan, Rehnquist and Powell. By employing a walk-through of a felony trial procedure, the role of the Federal courts and the Supreme Court are placed in a comprehensible framework. Footnotes are judiciously employed throughout, enhancing the readability of the double-column pages, while benefiting those who desire additional information in a particular area.

Reflective of the senior author's practical experience as a former special assistant state attorney for the State of Florida, the most substantial sections are devoted to analysis and review of the constitutional guarantees of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments. Compensating for the dry style of the well-edited relevant sections of Supreme Court opinions, a brief explanation is included to explain the ramifications of each decision as they effected the police function. "On a Clear Day You Can Seize Forever" is reflective of the practitioners attempt to make the case law palatable.

Serious consideration is given to the juvenile justice process, the legal rights of convicted offenders, and the abuses of the bail and plea bargaining systems. Additionally, controversial First Amendment questions and the capital punishment issue are explained in a chronological review of the

relevant Supreme Court decisions.

The constitutional rights of law enforcement authorities are also explained, indicative of the trend on the part of falsely arrested demonstrators and convicted criminals to seek monetary damages against police supervisory personnel and corrections officers. Also covered are recent decisions which resulted from increasing activity on the part of police unions.

Throughout the review of more than 170 decisions of the Supreme Court, one is kept aware of the fact that those who serve on the highest court are shielded from political pressure, but are not immune from human frailty. The practical legal backgrounds of the authors, combined with academic objectivity, point out the inability of the Court's members to write in a manner easily understood by the general population. In a reprinted article, it noted that the Chief Justice "writes a sentence of 65 words as suddenly as he writes a sentence of only 58."

Departing from the standard textbook procedure of including Supreme Court decisions in the final section, the author's incorporation of edited opinions directly into the text greatly improves the book's readability. Following each major case a section of commentary and thought-provoking questions compels a review of the decision. The comments add measurably to the work's relevance and enhance the practicality of the work as a significant contribution of various criminal justice fields.

While this timely work was designed for use as a teaching aid at the university level, its wealth of information makes it a highly

recommended work for those employed in the criminal justice field as well.

—Avery Eli Okin

• • •

Principles of Supervision in Law Enforcement. By Gilbert H. Skinner and John F. Sullivan. Charles C. Thomas, Pub. Springfield, Ill. 1978. 111 pp.

In *Principles of Supervision in Law Enforcement*, the authors discuss some important supervisory/managerial skills to improve the reader's ability to comprehend and perform as a supervisory/manager. The information and advice presented in this text can be most useful and relevant for law enforcement command officers at all levels in performing the managerial aspects of their jobs more effectively. The book does not overemphasize the theoretical aspects of law enforcement management, but rather offers an excellent balance between contemporary management and behavioral science theory and practice.

The book's six chapters each deal with different aspects of the principles of supervision in law enforcement. The book begins by introducing the reader to the role, function and skills of supervisors and managers. The authors discuss some of the critical differences between effective and ineffective command officers, and stress the importance of first-line supervisors to the overall structure of the organization.

The authors go on to discuss various ways that supervisors/managers carry out their functions and how their behavior affects the performance of their work group and the goals of the organization. Five

"pure" leadership styles — the abdicator, the autocrat, the humanitarian, the compromiser and the effective manager — are presented in the second chapter and discussed in detail.

"Communication is a basic management function," the authors note. "Without it no organization can possibly function efficiently or effectively." In chapter three, the authors state the importance of person-to-person communication. They focus on the basic components of the communication process and describe some applications of that process to situations faced regularly by managers in police agencies.

Chapter four begins by examining the impact of employee unions on a command officer's ability to perform his or her functions. Sample guidelines are offered with regard to the establishment and enforcement of policies, work rules, disciplinary procedures, and police union matters.

The authors also discuss employee grievances, grievance procedures and some of the do's and don'ts of resolving them.

At the conclusion of each chapter, the reader is provided with a number of relevant questions, which ask him to reflect not only on the material content of the chapter but also on how well his organization and work group are managed.

The book lacks a bibliography, but does have a selected reading section following each chapter, with reference to a number of pertinent books and articles. The book is generally well written, clear and above all, concise, giving one an articulate and balanced overview of law enforcement management.

—Stephen L. Dandridge

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NELS

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Page 17

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

October 9, 1978

Associate Director, National Crime Prevention Institute. The University of Louisville in Louisville, Kentucky recently reopened this position. Successful candidate will be responsible to the director for the preparation, presentation, support, and evaluation of an annual program of approximately 26 courses of crime prevention-related instruction conducted both at the institute and in extension, primarily for members of public police agencies.

Position requires a master's degree in police or business administration, or Industrial Security, or the equivalent combination of education and experience from which the necessary knowledge has been acquired; three years of demonstrated managerial experience in a public law enforcement agency, and five years of demonstrated career advancement in such an agency. Prefer candidates with experience in the administration and management of training and crime prevention activities, who can demonstrate instructional ability. Anticipated entry level salary will be in the vicinity of \$20,000, commensurate with qualifications, plus usual fringe benefits.

Send comprehensive resume and three letters from professional work-related references to: Assistant Dean Richard R. Stevens, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40208. Deadline for all submissions is December 15, 1978. Date of employment will be on or about January 1, 1979. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Criminal justice position available starting January 1, 1979 for full-time tenure-track position at the assistant professor level. Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or a closely related field is required. An ABD with assurance of completion of degree by Summer 1979 will be considered at instructor level. Salary competitive and commensurate with background and experience.

Send vita, including references to: Dr. Donald H. Smith, Chairperson, Department of Sociology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia 23508. Affirmative Action — Equal Opportunity Employer.

Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice. Successful candidate will become a member of the Department of Public Affairs of Lamar University in Beaumont, Texas, beginning in January 1979. Responsibilities will include developing and teaching undergraduate courses in research, community crime prevention, criminological theory and other criminal justice topics. Related duties will involve some research work and participation in local community crime prevention programs.

Applicant must have completed a terminal degree in criminology, criminal justice, social work, or a related field. Other requirements include the ability to teach a variety of courses in criminal justice. Salary will range between \$16,000 and \$17,000.

Resumes and transcripts should be sent to: Robert L. Frazier, Department of Public Affairs, Lamar University Station, Beaumont, TX 77710. Filing deadline is October 15, 1978.

Director of Criminal Justice Center. The Arizona State University is accepting applications for the position of director for its Center of Criminal Justice, starting on or before July 1, 1979.

Qualifications include an earned doctorate in a relevant discipline and substantive knowledge in criminal justice. Preference will be given to senior-level applicants who have: graduate teaching experience; graduate research supervision; a strong record of research productivity and scholarly contributions; demonstrated research interests in criminal justice; academic administrative experience, and service to criminal justice agencies through experience, research, or consulting activities.

Salary and faculty rank determined by experience and qualifications. Closing date is November 15, 1978.

Interested individuals should send a letter of application describing the reasons they feel qualified for the position, accompanied by an updated vita, names and addresses of 3-5 references (indicating any restrictions contacting references) and reprints of recent publications to: Thomas D. Kennedy, Ph.D., Director, Search Committee, Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281.

Director, Criminal Justice Institute. Appointment for Jan-

uary 2, 1979 on a full time basis. Selection by screening committee of college faculty and Broward County (Fort Lauderdale) Chiefs' of Police Association. Master's degree in Criminal Justice or related field is required. Operational experience and progressively responsible administrative assignments in law enforcement are preferred.

Position entails administration of police science and corrections associate degree programs through department heads and a strong emphasis on state mandated programs in recruit training, police career development, specialized seminars and workshops. In addition, the director is responsible for centralized County Testing Center and control of special support funds from police agencies.

Submit inquiries and/or resumes to: Personnel Officer, Broward Community College, 225 East Las Olas Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301. An application will be forwarded. Application cut-off date is November 15, 1978.

Director, Regional Police Academy. Successful candidate will be responsible to Dean, School of Continuing Studies at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia for development/management of all law enforcement training and educational programs encompassing several law enforcement jurisdictions. The program includes basic recruit schools that incorporate college credit work in service and specialty training.

Director is expected to exercise innovative supervision of on-going academic structure that will capitalize on use of all resources (police, probation, corrections, parole, courts, and social services) available to the university system to ensure the development of academic and related programs. Position requires a master's degree in an appropriate field and a minimum of three years of related criminal justice experience. Salary range, \$17,500 to \$20,000.

Applications accepted until October 15, 1978. Contact: Dean, School of Continuing Studies, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23508.

Director, Center for Research in Criminal Justice. University of Illinois at Chicago Circle seeks a highly qualified person to administer an established research organization. Candidates should have a doctorate or equivalent research experience, an established reputation in the field, a record of scholarly publications, success in research grant competition, and experience in grant administration.

Some teaching will be expected, with areas of specialization open. Appointment at the rank of associate or full professor is jointly made with the school's Department of Criminal Justice. Initial term of office with the center is two years, and is renewable. Salary negotiable.

Applications must be received by Nov. 1, 1978. All communications should be addressed to: Prof. Weldon T. Johnson, Chair, Search Committee for the Center for Research in Criminal Justice, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, Illinois 60680.

Deputy Director, Department of Public Safety. Successful candidates will take charge of all staff and administrative functions for Cornell University's public safety department of over 100 people, following policies set by the Director.

A bachelor's degree in law enforcement on business management is required. In addition, five years supervisory and/or management experience in law enforcement in a university setting are preferred. The salary is in the high teens.

Send resume, including salary history, before November 17, 1978 to: William E. McDaniel, Director of Public Safety, G-2 Barton Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

Forensic Examiners. The Kansas Bureau of Investigation is accepting applications for two forensic examiners.

Court-qualified experience in forensic serology is desired for one position, and court-qualified experience in forensic drug analysis is needed for the other.

The positions are available at the Kansas Bureau of Investigation Regional Laboratory at Great Bend, Kansas.

Interested persons should contact: Ron Jones, 3420 Van Buren, Topeka, KS 66611.

Assistant Trial Court Administrator. Hudson County, New

Jersey is currently recruiting to fill this position.

The Assistant Trial Court Administrator will assist in the administration of all trial courts in the county, numbering 26, plus 12 municipal courts.

Requirements for the position are: a master's degree in public administration, criminal justice or a related field (a law degree would be helpful but not necessary), and a minimum of two years employment with a court agency.

Submit resume to: Gori J. Carfora, Court Administrator, Hudson County Court House, Administration Building, Jersey City, NJ 07306.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Reopened position now for one semester for faculty member in criminal justice beginning January 1979. A Ph.D. in criminal justice or relevant discipline is preferred, with experience desirable. Salary and rank will be dependent on qualifications and experience. Teaching areas will include police process, police administration, criminal justice-security management and criminal justice research. Responsibilities will include teaching in undergraduate program, student advisement, supervision of interns and participation in the academic affairs of the program.

Send resume and application materials to: Dr. Richter H. Moore Jr., Chairman, Political Science/Criminal Justice Department, Appalachian State University, Boone, N.C. 28608. Applications must be received no later than November 15, 1978. Equal Opportunity, Affirmative Action Employer.

Assistant Professor. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Suffolk University in Boston has an opening for the position of assistant professor, beginning January, 1979.

A Ph.D. and some teaching experience are preferred. Also, a strong background in criminology and an interest in basic sociology are required. The teaching load is 12 hours. Salary is open.

Interested persons should write to: Dr. D. Donald Fiorillo, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Suffolk University, 56 Temple Street, Boston, MA 02114. Suffolk University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Chief of Police. The City of Wood River, Illinois is seeking a proven leader for a police department with a staff of 24 (16 sworn officers) and a \$473,520 budget, in a suburban industrial community near St. Louis.

A B.A. is required, along with a minimum of four years of police supervisory experience. Starting salary is \$20,631.

Send resume, salary history and three references before October 15, 1978 to: Richard Underkoffler, City Manager, P.O. Box 300, Wood River, IL 62095.

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If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This offer applies to administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for law enforcement personnel, and notices for Federal agents. The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, and filing deadline. Write: Jobs, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th St., NY, NY 10019.

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LEN interview: Chief Anthony Hopfinger of Nantucket Island

Continued from Page 10
crime problem can be on Nantucket, at its worst?
HOPFINGER: Well, last winter we had a brutal rape and attempted murder of an elderly woman here on the island.
LEN: Did you have any luck with the case?
HOPFINGER: Yes, we made an arrest.
LEN: How do you deal with a heavy case like this with no investigative staff or forensic technicians?
HOPFINGER: My men did the best possible thing that they could have done — they held the scene as they were trained to do, until I was able to get somebody in. I chartered a plane and flew in an evidence technician from the Sheriff's Department in Barnstable County. He came up with prints and hair; he lifted the prints that he could handle, and sent other things to the lab to be developed. This physical evidence made the case for us.
I'm very proud of the way my men handled that. I haven't yet had the luxury of sending someone to identification school so we would have the capacity to do our own processing of major crime scenes.
LEN: But with some interagency cooperation, you got the job done.
HOPFINGER: Yes. Thank God, we get fine cooperation from the mainland. You know, a chief in a department this size and in this type of a geographical environment has limited resources and limited access to the resources of others.
LEN: What do you think is the key to successfully administering a department such as

"The administrator should never be ashamed to admit the limitations of his department or be too proud to ask for assistance."

yours, which has limited resources and which is geographically isolated from the mainstream of the criminal justice system?
HOPFINGER: In my opinion, an administrator has to know his department, his personnel, their limitations, and where to look for and how to get assistance. The pace here is much slower than in larger cities. It was quite a change for me, coming to Nantucket from Detroit, but I've learned that patience and waiting for the right person to do the job properly is a much better way to go than rushing into a case just for the sake of doing something, and thus perhaps destroying whatever chance you had to solve the case. I would also suggest that the administrator never be ashamed to admit the shortcomings or limitations of his department and never be too proud to ask for assistance. The important thing to the public is that the job gets done. How it gets done is up to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the chief.

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Upcoming Events

October 20, 1978. Symposium on Police Violence. Sponsored by the State University of New York at Albany. No registration fee. To register or to obtain further information, contact: Assistant Dean John Morgan, School of Criminal Justice, SUNY-Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12222. Telephone (518) 457-6514.

November 1-3, 1978. Second Annual Meeting and Conference of the National Crime Prevention Association. To be held at the Ramada Inn, Alexandria, Virginia. For more information contact: National Crime Prevention Association, 985 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045.

November 2-4, 1978. Fourth Annual Conference of The Society for Police and Criminal Psychology. To be held in Dallas. For more details, contact: Dr. Harold Whiteside, Psychology Department, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132.

November 6-10, 1978. Assets Protection Course. Presented by American Society for Industrial Security. To be held at the Shoreham Americana Hotel in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$475 for non-members and \$425 for members. For more details, contact: ASIS Membership and Meetings Department, 2000 K Street, N.W. Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-4887.

November 7-9, 1978. Seminar: Audits/Financial Investigations that Detect Fraud and Embezzlement. Conducted by the Association of Federal Investigators at the International Inn in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$225. For more information, contact: Association of Federal Investigators, 815 15th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005. Telephone: (202) 347-5550 — 653-6865.

November 7-11, 1978. Annual Meeting of the National Association of Medical Examiners. To be held at the Sheraton-Islander Inn, Goat Island, Newport, Rhode Island. For further information, contact: Edward J. Styger Jr., National Association of Medical Examiners, P.O. Box 546, Palantine, IL 60067.

November 8-9, 1978. Police Stress Workshop. Presented by The North Carolina Justice Institute, in conjunction with Criminal Justice Associates, Ltd. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$225. For further details, write or call: Mr. James Carino, Program Coordinator, P.O. Box 23101, L'Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, D.C. 20024. Telephone: (301) 568-8888.

November 8-11, 1978. Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology. To be held in Dallas. For further information, contact: Professor P.J. Brantingham, Department of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6, Canada.

November 8-10, 1978. Seminar: Handling Hazardous Materials/Transportation Emergencies. To be held in Houston by the National Fire Protection Association. For further information, contact: James V. McKiernan, Senior Fire Science Training Specialist, National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02210.

November 8-11, 1978. South National Conference for Judicial Conduct Organizations. To be held in Phoenix by the Center for Judicial Conduct Organization. For more details, contact: Irene Tesitor, The

American Judicature Society, 200 West Monroe Street, Suite 1606, Chicago, IL 60606. Telephone: (312) 236-0634.

November 12-18, 1978. Training Seminar of Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For further information, contact: DSG A. DeMauro or Det. R. Stengel, Project Coordinators, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. Telephone: (201) 449-5200, ext. 240.

November 13-15, 1978. Current Issues in Police Administration. To be held in New York by John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center. For more details, consult: Ms. Myriam Zion. John Jay College, Criminal Justice Center, Rm. 3304S, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

November 13-15, 1978. Career Skills Seminar for Women. To be held at the Mercy Center in Cincinnati. Presented by the Interface Resource Group. Fee: \$295, covers all costs. For further information, contact: Programs Coordinator, Interface Resource Group, 3112 Wayne Ave., Dayton, OH 45420. Telephone: (513) 254-6775.

November 13-16, 1978. The Executive Response to Police Misconduct Program. To be held in Chicago by The Police Executive Program. For additional information, contact: G. Patrick Callagher, Director, Police Executive Program, Suite 400, 1909 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006.

November 13-17, 1978. Burglary Program. Conducted by the University of Maryland Conferences and Institutes Division. For more details, contact: Director, Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland University College, Conferences and Institutes Division, University Boulevard at Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5241.

November 13-17, 1978. Advanced Juvenile Hall Training Course. Presented by Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For additional information, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Ave., P.D. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

November 14-15, 1978. Meeting the Changing Needs of Private Security Education and Training. A program to be held at the Netherland Hilton Hotel in Cincinnati. By the University of Cincinnati and Anderson Publishing Company. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Security Conference, Anderson Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1576, 646 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45201. Telephone: (513) 421-4142.

November 14-17, 1978. First Annual National Crime Prevention Institute Conference. To be held in Louisville, Kentucky by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$50. For further information, contact: Conference Coordinator, The National

Crime Prevention Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

November 15-17, 1978. Seminar on Officer Survival: Domestic Dispute and Conflict Management Techniques. To be held in New York by Harper & Row Media. For more information, contact: Harper & Row Media, Director of Seminars, 10 East 53 St., New York, NY 10022.

November 15-17, 1978. Seminar Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Presented by Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale, Virginia. For complete information, contact: Professor Lander C. Hamilton, Administration of Justice, Northern Virginia Community College, 8333 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, VA 22003. Telephone: (703) 323-3255.

November 19-22, 1978. American Police Conference. To be held at the Del Webb's Sahara Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. Fee: \$165. For further details, contact: Sgt. Jim Gordon, Program Coordinator, 1978 American Police Conference, 1100 N.E. 125th St., N. Miami, FL 33161.

November 26-December 1, 1978. Supervising Police Personnel Program. Presented by Institute of Government, University of Georgia. Fee: \$210. For more details, contact: Mike Swanson, Continuing Education Programs, Criminal Justice Division, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Telephone: (404) 542-2994.

November 27-19, 1978. Three-day Seminar: Questioned Document Examination. Presented by Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale, Virginia. For complete information, consult: November 15-17.

November 27-December 1, 1978. Burglary Investigation Course. Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, 6605 5th Avenue North, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33723.

November 27-December 1, 1978. Crowd and Spectator Violence Workshop. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami, Florida. Tuition: \$300. For more details, contact: Joan Mindte, IACP, 11 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (800) 638-4085.

November 27-December 1, 1978. Investigative Photography I. Conducted by the University of Maryland Conferences and Institutes Division. For more details, consult: November 13-17.

November 27-December 15, 1978. Management Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held at Babson Col-

lege, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$700. For more details, contact: John T. Howland, Director, P.D. Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

November 29-December 1, 1978. Vehicle Lapse Examination Workshop. To be held in Evanston, Illinois by the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University. Fee: \$250. For additional information, contact: George J. Burnett, Workshop Coordinator, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204.

November 30-December 3, 1978. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in Los Angeles by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. Tuition: \$395. For more details, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

December 1-2, 1978. Workshop Peace Officers Stress and Related Law Enforcement Psychological Issues. To be held at Lake Tahoe, California by the Peace Officers Research Association of California. Fee: \$150. For further information, contact: Peace Officers Research Association of California, PORAC Suite, Hotel Senator, 12th & L Streets, Sacramento, CA 95814.

December 3-9, 1978. Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For more details, see: November 12-18.

December 4-7, 1978. Security Management Course. To be held in St. Louis by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$200. For more details, contact: Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, 150 W. Market St., Suite 400, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Telephone: (317) 264-8085.

December 4-8, 1978. Kodak Law Enforcement Photography Workshop. To be conducted in Dallas by the Eastman Kodak Company. For more details, contact: Law Enforcement and Security Markets, Eastman Kodak Company, Dept. 0617-A, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650.

December 4-8, 1978. New Developments in Police Planning by Calculator, Microcomputer and Computer. To be held in St. Louis by The Institute for Public Program Analysis. For further information, contact: Registrar, The Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 S. Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105.

December 4-9, 1978. Advanced Accident Investigations Course. To be held in Orlando, Florida by the J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy of the Orlando Police Department. Tuition: \$150. For more information, contact: Officer Sal Lomonaco, J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy, Orlando Police Department, P.D. Box 913, Orlando, FL 32801. Telephone: (305) 849-2456.

December 11-15, 1978. Probation Case Management Phase II Course. Presented by Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, see: November 13-17.

December 11-15, 1978. Executive Development Workshop. To be held in Orlando, Florida by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Fee: \$300. For more information, consult: November 27-December 1.

Eight Reasons Why Your Vote Should Go To **HUBERT WILLIAMS** For Sixth Vice President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police

- **HUBERT WILLIAMS** is a veteran chief police executive who has given four years of progressive, enlightened police leadership to an important American police agency during a period of high crime rates, rapid change, and fiscal stringency in local government. Like you, Williams knows the burden of command and cares about making the nation's police agencies as productive as possible and more responsive to the communities they serve.
- **HUBERT WILLIAMS** believes that the International Association of Chiefs of Police, with fresh and diverse new leadership, can play an enhanced role in working to upgrade American policing. Like you, Williams wants to make certain that the association meets with success the challenges to policing, ranging from the current squeeze on department budgets to making police agencies representative of their communities.
- **HUBERT WILLIAMS** believes that the selection of IACP's leadership should not depend on bloc voting or backroom deals. The independence and integrity of the association must be maintained and thus candidates for office should have no significant obligations to funding sources. Williams's campaign for the sixth vice presidency of the association involves only modest expenditures. He plans to make available a full accounting of all costs involved in his campaign to association members upon request. Like you, Williams believes that the election of an IACP officer should be the result of the deliberate consideration of each association member and not the result of herd voting.
- **HUBERT WILLIAMS** urges that the voice of professional law enforcement be heard more clearly and reach all citizens as the IACP and its members seek to deal effectively with crime, police unionization, police responsiveness to community concerns, and the use of police resources. Like you, Williams is willing to test traditional assumptions and seek more productive means of delivering police services.
- **HUBERT WILLIAMS** favors the mail ballot amendment to the IACP's Constitution. Williams believes that the amendment would make the process of selecting the association's leaders and setting association policy open to more of the membership. Like you, Williams believes that the expense of attending an IACP conference, sometimes prohibitive for some association members, should not preclude their having a voice in association affairs.
- **HUBERT WILLIAMS** calls for improved methods of screening and selecting candidates for entrance into policing so that those persons who become police officers can do a proper and effective job in the real world of law enforcement. Like you, Williams wants only the most competent and qualified in policing.
- **HUBERT WILLIAMS** has breadth of experience in leading and working with a variety of criminal justice organizations. Williams is the founding president of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, vice-chairman of the Advisory Board to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, a graduate of the FBI's National Executive Institute, a member of the governor's task force on education in New Jersey, and a member of the Police Executive Research Forum. He has testified before Congress on a variety of major criminal justice issues, and was a member of the Editorial Committee for **Local Government Police Management**, published in 1977 by the International City Management Association. Like you, Williams recognizes the need for the International Association of Chiefs of Police to work closely with all those who sincerely want to upgrade American policing.
- **HUBERT WILLIAMS** has recognized the important role of education in police leadership. While serving on patrol and as a sergeant, Williams obtained a bachelor of science degree from John Jay College of Criminal Justice and a law degree from Rutgers University School of Law. He is a member of the bar in New Jersey, as well as of the American Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association. Like you, Williams endorses the need to stress education in upgrading American police.

Vote for Hubert Williams, Police Director, Newark, New Jersey, at the IACP Conference



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